borne when Mary Melando mentioned his name.

I wouldn't call it blonde," said the woman, "I would call it a sort of ashen gray color." Mr. Oslione looked disappo nted. The woman went on and in response to the next series of questions, said that while she was in the employ of Molineux, or rather of Morris Herrmann & Co., for whom M. lineux was superintendent, she was superintendent of the paris green department of that concern's business and in addition it was her duty to take care of Molineux's rolm. She said in reply to Mr. Osborne's question as to whether she had been under Molineux for seven years, that she had known him altogether for eleven years, and that she had quit his employment two years

Ago.

MOLINEUX'S SIX SHEETS OF THREE-CRESCENT
PAPER.

At this point Mr. Osborne produced three
letters that are known in the case as D. G. and
E. They are the letters in the case that are
written on the robin's egg blue three-crescent
paper. Handing these to the witness, he
sail: writen thanking these to the witness, he said:
"I ask you if you have ever seen paper like that tefore? she lasked at them carefully and replied. I think I have.
"I where did you see this paper? A. I saw it in the drawer of a sideboard in Mr. Molineux's room on the second floor of the factory, at 6 Jersey street, Newark. I saw it first in August, 18.9. Avan see it again? A. Yes, sir, I at 6 dersey street. Newark. I saw it disc August, 18.34. Q. Did you ever see it again? A. Yes, sir, I saw it in the same year in October; about half a dezen sheets. Q. Did you take any of them? A. Yes, about

Q. Did you take any of them? A. Yes, about three sheets? A. Yes, Q. And you left about three sheets? A. Yes, This answer was considered important by Mr. Oaberne, because while there are a number of letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" which the prosecution as erts were written by Molineux that were not written on the three-crescent, paper, there are only two fetters signed with Molineux sown name that were written on the three-crescent paper, and these three were all of them dated after the first of October, last war. Mr. Osborne asked; the woman whether she had written to anybody on the sheets that she had taken. She said she had written one letter to Peter Wilson, a plumber, in Trenton, and had used but one sheet of the paper. And what became of the rest of it," de-manded Mr. Osborne. "I can't tell you that," said Miss Melando, "but it was lost sometime before Christmas,

Now, as a matter of fact," said Mr. Osborne insinuatingly, "didn't you lose that raper about the time this case was first published in the newspapers?" It is not a fact," said the woman. I did not lose it about the time that this case was first published. It was lost before Christmas, 1868." Mrs. Adams was killed on Dec. 28, 1808, and Molineux was first accused by a newspaper on Jan. 1, 1866.

During all this testimony, Molineux continued leaning back in his chair, holding his left hand to his ear the better to hear what the witness was testilying to. It was difficult to hear even then, because she spoke so low. As he watched her his eye was very steady. He hardly winked.

hardly winked.

"Do you know when Mr. Molineux's birthday is," asked Mr. Outborne.

"I think it is in August," said Miss Melando.
Q. Did he tell you that? A. He did not.
Q. How do you know, then? A. I don't know, but I am under that impression.

"Now, as a matter of fact," said Mr. Osborne, taking a new tack, "you didn't came to New York willingir as a witness did you?"

I didn't want to come," replied Miss Melando.

"I believe," said Mr. Osborne, "that I have asked all the questions that I care to ask at present. But, hold on, I will ask you this question. Did you ever see Mr. Weeks in your life?"

At whose request? A. At his request. When did you see him? A. In January

Q. When you saw Mr. Weeks, did he talk to you about seeing a lawyer in New Jersey? A. No, sir, he did not.
Q. Do you know William B. Guild? A. Yes, Who asked you to go and see Mr. Guild?

Q. Who asked you to go and see Mr. Guild?
A. Mr. Glory.
Glory, she said was a police captain or a detective out in Newark. She had been in the habit of visiting Mr. Guild's private office ones a week since sometime last March. She visited him she said, on Fridays or Saturdays. Mr. Guild is a police commissioner in Newark and has been city counsel.

Q. When you talked with Mr. Weeks, did he say anything about Guild? A. No. sir, he lide?

Q. Are you sure of your dates, Miss Melando?
A. Quite sure, sir.
Q. Did you ever see paper like this anywhere sise? A. No, sir. I never did.
Mr. Weeks turned to Mr. Osborne and said: Willyou let me see a piece of that paper on which nothing has been written?

Tes. sir, with great pleasure, said Mr. Osborne as he nuiled a sheet of paper out of his pocket. Mr. Weeks looked at it and said:

That is not what I want to see, Mr. Osborne, as you know. You know what I want to see. Will you let me see a piece of that?

Mr. Osborne stuck his chin up in the air and said: "No, sir. I will not. You need he think that I am going to" and then he subsided.

Mr. Weeks wanted to show the winess a piece of paper that was very much like that she had identified and ask her if, after looking at the second piece, she was absolutely certain which one answered the description of the kind she saw in Molineux's room, but as he couldn't get the paper from Mr. Osborne, he had to give it up. Miss Melando toid Mr. Weeks that the reason she was sure there were three sheets of paper left in the drawer after she had taken there, was that she remembered she had just taken just half. He asked her to describe the heard of Frederick Kuni again. She repeated that it was a sort of an ashy gray and not a blonde.

Q. How old is he? A. About fifty.
Q. What was his occupation. A. He was a laborer.

Q. His hands were all stained with color. Are you sure of your dates, Miss Melando?

laborer. Q. His hands were all stained with color. were they not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. He was just an ordinary workingman?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. How gray was his beard comparing it with the foreman's board, if I might take the liberty? A. It was about as gray as the foreman's mustache.

This picture that Mary Melando drew of ederick Kuhl does not in any way appro-This picture that Mary Melando drew of Frederick Kuhl does not in any way answer the description of the mar who bought the silver holder. When Miss Melando was asked how she fixed the date when she last saw the paper in Molineux's room she said that she saw it the last time that she visited his room prior to the mention of his name in this case and she knew that that last visit was in October To everybody's surprise Mr. Weeks said that that completed his cooss-examination. He had apparently handled the witness very gingerly, perhaps for the reason that the only thing she had testified to on her direct examination was the presence in Molineux's room of this paper which the defence had already admitted Molineux possessed and used.

WINNESS VISITED MOLINEUX

WITNESS VISITED MOLINEUX TEN DAY BEFORE

While Mr. Weeks had been asking quetions Mr. Osborne had had time to think up a new series and he went at it again, saying that Mr. Weeks had opened the door for him. He asked: "Were you at the factory after this visit in October when you saw the paper?" She said that she had been.

Q. Were you there the year following? A. Yes, sir. HIS ARREST.

Q. Were you there the year following? A. yes, air.
Q. When were you there the year following?
A. In January and February of this year.
Q. Who did you see there in January and February? A. I saw Mr. Molineux.
Mr. Osborne's next question was as to the date that she had been at the factory and she said she thought it was the 28th or 29th of Sebruary.

Saling and thought it was the 28th or 28th of 28th of

OSBORNE'S REMARKS PROVOKE WEEKS. "Ah-h-" exclaimed Mr. Osborne, "the man who has been Molineux a friend and confidant for filteen years."

"Oh. no." said Miss Melando. "not fifteen years."

Years. He was only one of the factory men and he hadn't known Mr. Molineux nearly as long as I have."

years. He was only one of the factory men and he hadn't known Mr. Molineux neally as long as I have:

Mr. Weeks again protested against Mr. Osborne's method of questioning and the remarks he made. Mr. Weeks asked if he understood that the witness was to be kept in New York or was to be permitted to go back to New Jerkey. Mr. Osborne leaped up with the excamation:

"Oh, you know very well, Mr. Weeks, where you can find this witness when you want her. You know the gentlemen of the jury here have seen that she is an unwilling witness. You know where you can put your hands on her, and she will come gladly for you."

"Your Honor," said Mr. Weeks, "we object most decidedly to Mr. Osborne's manner and his remarks. We satimit that he is going for beyond the bounds of proper action, and we submit that it is the duty of the prosecuting officers to be somewhat fair. He is supposed to be fair and impartial at least."

"You can't tell me my duty. I insist upon—"

RECORDER REEXAMINES THE WITNESS.

RECORDER REEXAMINES THE WITNESS.

"Oh, it's your duty to be honest," said Mr. Weeks, as he sat down and the Recorder storped the muse right there by beginning what developed into one of the most remarkable exam nations, all things considered, that have ever been seen in a criminal trial in New York, conducted as it was by the eresiding magistrate. The Recorder began by saying that he was not exactly clear as to what paper the witness had identified and the exhibit that she had looked at was brought out again and han ed to him.

Q You say rapper similar to that paper before you, you say? A. Yes, eir.

Q You say that you saw this identical paper? A. Neir.

Q What are the marks about the paper that make you identify it as similar to the paper that you saw? A. The color, though it is somewhat faded now.

Q You say that the color was similar to the? A. I can only distinguish the caper by the color. this? A. I can only distributed the color.

Q. Is there any other mark? A. I don't see any more.

Q. Well, the crescents—do you remember the crescents on the paper that you saw at Mr. Molineux's office? A. I saw similar crescents.

Q. Do you know how many there were intertwined? Were there three? A. Yes, sir, there

Were three.
Q. When did you leave Mr. Herrmann's? A.

Q. Do you know how many there were intertwined? Were there three? A. Yes, sir, there were three.

Q. When did you leave Mr. Herrmann's? A. Two years ago.

Q. What work have you since engaged in?

A. I have not engaged in any, sir.

Q. Have you received wages from any source? A. No, sir.

Q. You live in Bayonne? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The office of Herrmann & Co. is in the city of Newark? A. Yes, sir.

- The Recorder then got the woman to describe again the factory in Newark and the rooms in it and to describe the room Molineux occupied as his private apartment. The Recorder sheel of the year his sleeping apartments. She said they were his sleeping apartments. She said they were.

Q. How came you to go there when you didn't wors, there? A. I went there just through friendship.

Q. Were you in the habit of going there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there as the time you went in and saw the naper? A. Yes, sir. He was not in the room, but he was in the factory.

Q. Was there any other person in the room who saw you take the paper? A. No, sir.

Then the Recorder went into a minute examination as to the drawer in which the paper was kept; how the woman had had occusion to go to that drawer; how she had come to see the paper. He got from her the statement that it was her habit to open the drawer was not locked, and so far as she knew, was never locked. He asked her how she came to take the paper. She said she liked the color of it, and took it. She took the envelopes that went with it. The Recorder wanted to know if she had told Molineux that she had taken the paper. She said, "No, sir: I did not." So far as you know, he cildn't know that you had taken it, then," askel the Recorder. The withcess replied, "No, sir: I did not." So far as you know, he cildn't know that you had taken it, then," askel the Recorder. The withcess replied, "No, sir: I did not." So far as you know, he cildn't know that you had taken it then," askel the Recorder. The withcess replied, "No, sir: I did not."

had taken it, then, askel the Recorder. The witness replied, "No, sir."

COANES THE WITNESS TO SPEAK OUT.

The Recorder spoke to the witness in a persuasive way. He tegan to develop the qualities that he developed when he was examining witnesses before the Lexow Committee before he became Recorder of the countries before the became Recorder of the committee before could make a witness tell everything. In the course of the examination he asked, "Ind Molineux ever speak to you about the paper?" She answered. "No, sir. He never did."

Q. Whom did you tell that you had seen this paper? A. I don't know that I told any one Q. How did Mr. Osborne know? A. Oh, I told him.

Q Did any one speak to you about the paper before Mr. Osborne spoke? A. Not that I remember.

Q. When you taked with Mr. Weeks, did he say anything about Guild? A. No. sir, he lidn't.
Q. Did Mr. Guild say anything to you about taying at a hotel in New York? A. No. sir.
Now, Jon't you answer this question until the tweeks has a chance to put in an objection; and Mr. Osborne, and then said: "Each week lid you receive from Mr. Guild a checky."
"Since Mr. Osborne wants an objection to the question, "said Mr. Weeks, rising." I haven't iny objection, objecting to it."
"Objection sustained." said the Recorder.
"I show you a piece of paper, and I ask if you ecceived it from William B. Guild, "asked Mr. Osborne showen to church and sulving: the recorder in the was always and the said the was through.

CROSS-EXAMINATION VERY SLIGHT.

Mr. Weeks began his cross-examination by tetting from the witness a repetition of the tatement that she had left the employ of Morris Hermann & Cempany in the latter part of lev?, "An't it was after you beft there that you saw this paper, he asked. "Yee," said Marey Melando. "It was in 1938 that I saw the Daper."

Q. Are you sure of your dates, Miss Melando?

Molineux ever speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about the paper? A. I don't know that I tod any one speak to you about

Q. You are friendly to him to-day. A. Yes.
sir.
Q. He treated you kindly? A. Yes. sir.
Q. That would not prevent your teiling the
truth, would it? A. No. sir.
"Now, Mary." said the Recorder, his voice
fall of kindness." just remember who it was
who spoke to you about this paper before Mr.
Osborne snoke to you."
Mary Melando looked all around the room,
and then down into her lap. The Recorder
evidently thought that in her glance aroun;
the room she had looked at Molineux, for
he said: "Now turn your chair right around
this way and look at me. Don't look at these
other people."
She turned her chair. There was a long
pause, and every eye in the room was upon
her, Atlast, she said:
"I cannot remember, Mr. Goff."
There was even more kindness in the Recorder's voice as he said: "Now, Mary, some one
did speak to you about it?" There was another
pause. The witness did not answer. "You
know," said the Recorder kindly, "you want to



Take a shot.

It ought to be called a "snap" shot, for there're several hundred suit remnants on the firing line.

That means coats and vests, \$7.50; suits, \$10-most of which were \$25, \$23, \$22 and \$20. Fancy mixtures, dark and light, goods both rough and smoothall sizes in something.

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> TABLETS And have no after agony and annoyance

own the truth: only the truth." There was another long pause.
"Only the truth," urged the Recorder. "Now who was it spoke to you, Mary." There was nother pause, and the witness said: "I cannot remember." LEARNS THAT SHE TOLD MOLINEUR'S COUNSEL

"You see that gentleman next to the gentleman with the gold rimmed glasses," said the Recorder, pointing to Mr. Battle. "Did he speak to you about it?"
"No sir," answered the witness,
"Well, did the gentleman with the glasses [Mr. Carvalho) speak to you about it?"
"No, sir," said the witness,
"Well, did this gentleman sitting in front here including to Mr. Beard, the stenographer idd he speak to you about it?"
"No, sir," said the witness.
"Well, did this gentleman sitting in front here including to Mr. Beard, the stenographer idd he speak to you about it?"
"No, sir, he did not, 'sepled the witness.
The Recorder stopped and looked at the woman and she turned to look arount again.
"On, now,' he sail," keep your eyes on me. Don't pay any attention to these people. Now, Mary, you know that these people did not speak to you about it. Now, who did speak to you?
There came another purse. The witness

On, now, be sail, keep look eyes, on, Mary, you know that these people. Now, Mary, you know that these people did not speak to you?

There came another pause. The witness looked steadily at her hands. The Recorder leaved over a little further an I said:

"You have done nothing to be assismed of in this matter, have you?"

The Recorder resumed, "You are a good girl, and have been a good girl, and you are not accused of anything, you know."

"I have tried to be a good girl, said the winess, her lips trembling and the tears just rendy to drop from her eyes.

"And there isn't any reason why you shouldn't speak the truth, is there?" went on the Recorder.

She replied: "No, sir," and then the tears came fast. She covered her eyes with her handkerchief and schied. Everybody was leaving forward to catch everything that was said, and it was so quiet that one could almost hear himself think. The Recorder kept his eyes on the woman. She oried for a minute or two.

"Do not be afraid," said the Recorder.

"There is no one here who will harm you. We are all your friends here. All that we want is for you to tell the truth. Now tell it."

To have nothing to secrete have you?" asked the Recorder, in a voice as solemn and as trembling as the voice of Prof. Brophy when he administers the oath in the court.

"No, sir, nothing at al.," was the reply, half sobbed. The woman seemed to recover a little then and she wiped the tears from her eyes.

There is no objection, no reason why you should not speak, is there?" went on the Recorder, "just tell us now who spoke to you about that paper."

There was a pause of fully half a minute. The woman started to speak once or twice; she wiped the tears from her eyes.

"There was a pause of fully half a minute. The woman started to speak once or twice; she wiped the tears away again and said, as she wheeled around in her chair.

"Mr. Weeks spoke to me about it."

"All, said the Recorder, "now turn around again. Don't look at Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Weeks spoke to me about it."

"All, said the Recorder i

SHE THINKS THAT WAS LAST JANUARY. "When was it, Mary, that Mr. Weeks spoke about it?"
"I think it was in January," said the woman, "An i how did Mr. Weeks know that you had seen this paper?" went on the hecorder.
"I think he asked mo if I had ever seen any paper like it," replied the witness.
"Hefore Mr. Weeks spoke to you about it, had no one size done as?"

"No, sir."

Tou are sure of that," asked the Recorder, "and are you sure that you left three sheets in the drawer?"

"Yes," said the witness, "I am positive."

Continuing with his soft, tersuasive voice, the Recorder drew from the witness statements about her various visits to Horrmann & Co.'s office to see Molineux. Then he got back to the time that she had stoken to Mr. Weeks about the three-crescent paper. He asked her for every detail; where the conversation took place; who was there; how she came to go there; whether she had read anything in the papers about the paper before she had sone there and when she said that she had gone to Mr. Weeks's office because Mr. Weeks had sent for her and that at the time she went there she shid not know that Mr. Weeks was Molineux's lawyer, he asked her how she had come to go to the office of a strange lawyer. She did not answer the question. She tool the Recorder that she had ever been to Mr. Weeks's office but this conce, nithough since that time she had been in the city many times, shopping—thus disposing of the story that had been given out that she had been watched continuously and that she could not be got over here until she was k-dampned.

The Recorder returned to her visit to the factors, and her reasons for going there. When the said that she had gone there for nothing at all, he drew from her by the same method of corkstrew question described allowe that she had called on Molineux at the factory because she sampned to be in Newark and because she sampned to the washe had pone to be an eccusion that had been made against him in the newspapers.

them. She said she had generally destroyed them. She said she had generally destroyed them after she had read them. Then he wanted to know what Moineux had said to her when she expressed sympathy to him. She said that she could not remember. Then he put a long series of questions to her, and finally she said.

"He may have sald not to worry, or some-thing like that-words to that effect, I didn't care to talk about the trouble, and he didn't "Well, now, Mary," said the Recorder, "If you didn't care to task about the trouble why did you go there?"
"Well, "sa de the witness, "if I cared to talk about it he didn't."
Then the Recorder drow from the witness again the statement that she had been in the habit of going to the drawers in Mr Moi neux's room. She told him that she had been in the habit of going to the drawers in Mr Moi neux's room. She told him that she had been in the asked her persuasively if she hadn't talked with Molineux about having opened the drawers. She said that she had read about the traversescent pater in the newspapers in February. During the latter part of the examination, the Recorder seemed to be armed with facts that habit come out in the testimony. The facts were in relation to a letter of a writing of Molineux's. His manner of questioning indicated that she had shown this writing or letter to a woman and had destroyed it. The Recorder led up to the thing gently. He asked her fished with that woman friends who were hor confidents. He asked her over and over again if she hadn't shown at least one of Molineux's letters to one woman. And at last she remembered that she had shown—not a letter, but an order for a dress that Molineux had given her—to a woman. This was only after question after question had been asked, and after she had said over and over again that she didn't remember having shown any of Molineux's letters to any one; after she had said that Mr Weeks had been asked, and after she had said over and over again that she didn't remember aked her where letters written by Mellineux were. It was after the Recorder two or three times had changed the subject to get her min off and in condition for heiter thinking in that line.

Was it after you let Mr. Weeks's office that you destroyed the two sheets of paper?" asked the Recorder two are the two sheets that you destroyed the two sheets of paper?" asked the Recorder one.

"No sir, it was not," she said.

Q. When did you last see the two sheets that know where they are.

BAM

SAMPLE OF MOLINEUX'S WEITING DESTROYED. "Now." said the Recorder, "you did show this order to a woman friend, you say. Who was it you showed it to?" I think, said the witness, "that I showed it to Mrs. Steel." And who is Mrs. Steel? A. She is a Where does she live? A. At 275 Wayne Q. Where does she live:
street Jersey City.
Q. How did you come to show it to Mrs.
Q. How did you come to show it to Mrs.
Steel? A. I was looking through my pocketok. Q. How long had you had the order there en? A. I think I had had it in my pocket then? A. I think I had had it in my poeses over a year.

O. And after you showed it to Mrs. Steel you destroyed it? A. I destroyed it.

Q. Since you kept it so long, why did you destroy it then? A. I had no use for it. It was no Q She advised you to burn it, didn't she? A. She did not.
Q. But you did burn it? A. I don't know that I burned it. I destroyed it.
Q. Why did you destroy it? A. I don't remember. I don't know.
Q. What was the occasion for your taking the order out of your pocket book? Did you want to get rid of it? A. I had a jot of things in my pocketbook which I destroyed at the same time.

may pocketbook which I destroyed at the same time.

Q. Dress patterns and things of that kind?

A. No, sir, cards. A lot of things that were of no use.

"That is all," said the Recorder at last, another sigh went around the court room and before it had died away Mr. Osborne was on his feet, wanting to continue the examination. He insisted that things had come out in the examination that candled him to ask more questions. He wanted to know if it was on the advice of Mrs. Sied and after Modineaux was arrosted that this order was destroyed. And he said:

"Now, as a matter of fact, Miss Melando, you put that piece of writing down on a newspaper that contained a face-simile of the handwriting of one of these leiters that we say Modineux wrote and compared them, didn't you?

Mr. Weeks and the Recorder both objected

but the witness said. "Yes. I did, and they didn't look slike at all."
"Surely your Honor," exclaimed Mr. Osborns,
"I have a right to continue the examination of this witness on the facts that were brought out by your Honor's cross-examination.

My examination," said the Recorder with emphasis.

"I bey your Honor's rarion. I meant to say

"I beg your Honor's pardon. I meant to say examination," exclaimed Mr. Osterne hastily. Then he demanded of the witness:

As a matter of fact at that time you were crying, weren't you?

There were more objections which were sustained, but the witness said:

"Yes, but it wasn't about anything about this case. I can tell you that. Mr. Ostorns."

Q "You have a cousin who is an officer of the Sceiety for the Prevention of Crueity to Children, have you not?"

Mr. Weeks objected, and the objection was again sustained. The Recorder told Mr. Ostorne that he thought he had gone far enough and that Miss. Melando should go. As she stepped from the stand, Mr. Weeks arose and said:

WEEKS OBJECTS TO THE RECORDER'S WHOLE EX-

"If your Honor please, owing to the confusion that there was at times during your 
Honor's examination, I was unable to hear 
many of the questions and answers in your 
Honor's examination and I was therefore unshe—of course, your Honor understands that 
I did not desire to interrupt but I was unable 
to make the objections that perhaps I would 
have made had everything less clear and distinct. I trust that your Honor will permit me 
to—"

"Oh, certainly," said the Recorder, "object to Oh, certainly," said the Recorder, object to all of them.

"Yes," said Mr. Weeks, "object to each and every question appearing on the records."

Certainly, "said the Recorder, certainly."

On the grounds that they were immaterial-incompetent-irrelevant."

"Yes, yes, "said the Recorder, "yes,"

"And improper," said Mr. Weeks,

"Well, Mr. Weeks," said the Recorder, "if they were immaterial they were improper, I will admit the objection and overrule it to each objection."

"And I except," said Mr. Weeks.

SAMPLES OF MOLINEUX'S HAND PUT IN BY CON-

SAMPLES OF MOLINEUX'S HAND PUT IN BY CONSENT.

One of the jurymen said he hadn't heard everything distinctly and the Recorder said that he would direct the entire examination to be read by the stenographer, and this was done-question and answer from start to finish. After recess Dr. Hitchcock was put on the stand again. He was the doctor who attended Mrs. Adams. Dr. Hitchcock merely testified to the fact that the cork in the bottle which was shown him was precisely as it was when it came into his possession and when he turned it over to the police. Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, the photographer who has taken all the photographs is the case, was then called—cut of order—and he identified a lot of photographs which went into evidence, and then Mr. kinsley. the handwriting expert, whose examination was intericuted last briday afternoon, got back on the stand. Mr. Osberne was going to show him exhibit after exhibit and get him to identify them when Mr. Weeks said that to save time the detence would admit that certain of the exhibits were in the handwriting of Molineux. These exhibits include all of the correspondence that the District Attorney had with the exception of the letters are the genuine handwriting of the defendant, and if the District Attorney wants any more of the handwriting of the defendant, and if the District Attorney wants any more of the handwriting of the defendant we shall be very gial to give him more. "I don't want any more," said Mr. Osborne, "I think I have enough for the purposes of this case."

There had been a blackboard standing in the courtroom near the Recorder's deak since the beginning of the trial. Mr. Osborne wanted Mr. Kinsley to go to the blackboard and make Mr. Kinsley to go to the blackboard and make some illustrations to prove his concinsions as to the handwriting of the disputed letters. The defence objected, on the ground that Mr. Kinsley was going to use chalk and that white on black looked very different from black on white. He had himself provided white paper and tlack crayon, and he asked that Mr. Kinsley use these, and the Becorder thought that should be done, so the blackboard was used only as a back. Mr. Osborne asked Mr. Kinsley to write the word "oblige" as it appeared in Exhibit 2, which it was admitted Molineux wrote. Mr. Kinsley wrote it, The "ge" had something the appearance of a 'q with the flourish at the end of the last trake of the letter. Then Mr. Osborne asked: "Did you ever see or know a man to write ge like that, except the man who wrote the alleged Barnet letters?"

"Have you ever seen a similar 'ge', except in the papers in this case, thundered Mr. Os-borne, And Mr. Kinsley said quickly "I never have."

companies the "obliges."

Mr. Osborne then passed up a letter known in the trian as Exhibit H, and said that he offered it in evidence generaly for all purposes as well as for a standard for handwriting. It was another decument asking for a remedy of the kind asked for in all the letters. Mr. Weeks objected to its a lin said on the ground that there was no sufficient proof of its identity, no evidence that it had ever been sent to anybody or received by anybody.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, "I ask you please to let me explain it.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, "I ask you please to let me explain it.

"I object," said Mr. Weeks," to the District Attorney's making any argument after the objection has been overruled."

"Mr. Your Honor, please, let me explain this. Please, do, your Honor,"

Mr. Weeks repeated his objection. Then to everybody's surprise the Recorder said: "The Court will withdraw his ruling in order that the District Attorney may state his reasons."

Mr. Osborne said: "I thank your Honor," and proceeded to explain how Exhibit H, in nis mind, helped to straighten his case, because, like Exhibit I, it would help to prove a description. Exhibit I was the letter alleged to contain a physical description of the murderer. Exhibit H, Mr. Osborne said, would help in the identification by the manner in which the words were combined. All this time Mr. Weeks was objecting. At last he said:

Do you intentite allow the District Attorner to make these statements regularly after the Court has ruled?" and the Recorder said with sreat emphasis: "I will not speak to you, Mr.

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Weeks, as to what my intentions are." Then Mr. Osborne read Exhibit H as follows: Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send Dr. Parker's marriage guide, and greatly oblige. Yours

When he had done this. Mr. Kinsley took the paper an I wrote the "oblige" after the manner it was written in this letter. After this he wrote the word "oblige" from four more letters—all the admitted handwriting of Molineux.

wrote the word "oblige" from four more letters—all the admitted handwriting of Molineux.

"Now," said Osborne to Mr. Kinsley, "I ask you what is your opinion. Did the same hand write the oblige in the Barnet letter that wrote the others?"

"The same hand did," said Mr. Kinsley, "in my opinion."

"Bow strong is that opinion?"

"It is as strong as an opinion can be," said Mr. Kinsley.

"Now," said Mr. Osborne, "state to the jury your reasons for that opinion," and Mr. Kinsley, went into a detailed description of the letters. To the lay eye, there were many differences between the Barnet writing and the writing of the other letters. Some of them undoubtedly were due to the fact that the Barnet "oblige" were written in backhand and the other, were written in backhand and the other, were written in ordinary style. Mr. Kinsley devoted himself particularly to the similarity in the writing of these letters was due to pen characteristies. He noted a similarity in the writing of these letters was due to onneet the "of and the "a," in the failure to connect the "e" and the "e," and in the formation of the final e." When he had finished, Mr. Osborne said:

ONLY ONE OF 1.500,000,000 HUMAN BEINGS.

and in the formation of the final "e."

and in the formation of the final "e."

When he had finished, Mr. Osborne said:

ONLY ONE OF 1,500,000,000 HUMAN REINGS.

"And now, Mr. Kinsley, do you believe it possible that more than one human being in this whole world could write that word oblige in that manner?"

Mr. Weeks objected and the Court sustained the objection. Then Mr. Osborne asked:

"Well, what is your opinion, Mr. Kinsley?"

"My opinion." said Mr. Kinsley. "is strong. I cannot believe that it could be possible for more than one person in the whole world to write the word—the last three letters—in the manner that they are written. I am convinced in my own mind beyond the shadow of a doubt."

Of course the answer was objected to and the objection was overruled, and Mr. Weeks asked if the Recorder wouldn't rlease withdraw his ruling for a minute to enable him to say some things. The Recorder said: "I have ruled."

Mr. Kinsley said that he had been examining handwriting for fifteen years.

"And," said Mr. Osborne. "you never saw a human being write the word "oblige" in that manner?

"I never did," said Mr. Kinsley.

"And it is your opinion that these exhibits are all in the defendant's handwriting?"

"Yes, that is my opinion," said Mr. Kinsley.

Exhibit F was then brought up for the purpose of enabling the prosecution to prove incultification by a connection of words, as Mr. Osborne had promised he would do with exhibit H. Mr. Osborne resed the concluding words of exhibit F, and greatly oblige, yours truly, H. C. Barret."

Mr. Osborne looked around to see the effect of the reading, and then he turned to Mr. Kinsley and got Mr. Kinsley to write the word "oblige" from exhibit F on the paper and compere it with the other "obliges," and he asked if there were any characteristics in the exhibit different from the others. Mr. Kinsley could be decided to the question. The Recorder overn eithe objection, and Mr. Kinsley said: "I hardly think it possible that two human henge could write the board, Mr. Kinsley wort o

jection, and Mr. Kinsley said: "I hardly think it possible."

The "ablige" of Exhibit H being put on the board, Mr. Kinsley went an to explain the formation of the letters in the word oblige in that letter and all the others, and he pointed out many differences in the formation of the letters, in the formation of the letters; in the formation of the letters, of the letter "I and the letter"." One had a more rolling motion than the other; one had a nervous twitch, &c., but these differences in the formation of the letters, Mr. Kinsley and, were nothing. The letters were practically the same. It was the similarity of the last three letters, or, rather, the last three letters, or, rather, the last two letters, that were characteristic. He did not explain very clearly why the differences in some of the letters were not characteristic and in others were. The word "not" was taken up he's and was written from three letters and was written from three letters. duplicates." Mr. Kinsley's examination was then suspended and the court adjourned unti-

this morning. NO DECISION ABOUT COFFEE SHIPS.

tos Reports Plague Diminishing. According to the promise made last Saturday Health should have come to some definite con-clusion yesterday as to what it would allow and would not allow for the resuming of the bers were present yesterday and they were in private consultation in President Murphy's CASE OF THE BROOKLIN TRACHERS. room for an hour or more. At the end of that and told a lot of reporters that there had been no meeting, only a conference, and that the meeting that is, the conference had been adjourned until to-day without taking any action at all. Then the coffee men were notified by letter that the promised announcement from the Board of Health would be twentyfour hours late.

Dr. Doty's absence was given as the excuse for postponing the meeting until to-day . Dr. Doty was in Washington vesterday in conkultation with the Marine Hospital authorities and the subject of the consultation was said to the the formulation of some uniform system to be adopted by all quaranties stations on the A lantic coast, for the handling of bubonic

A lantic coast, for the handling of bubonic plague cases,
Edison Briggs, the owner of the lighters to which the coffee from the J. W. Taylor was removed some time ago, was the only person admitted to the "conference" of the Health Board resteriar and he was called in to be scoiled for moving his barges too near the shore. He told tol, Marchy and the other Commissioners that he had not tied any of the lighters to any pier but had merely moved them in to within forty feet of the shore in order to have them in a more sheltered page. Mr. Briggs also told the beard that he was making money every day that his lighters contained the coffee. When he came out from the "conference" Briggs said that he had been ordered to take his barges behind hothin's Reef and to anchor them at least 1900 feet of shore.

The mate of the J. W. Taylor work to the shore.

The mate of the J. W. Taylor went to the Custom House yesterday to clear his ship for Queenstown.

PLAGUE DIMINISHING AT SANTOS. The Brazilian Minister in Washington. Senhor de Assis Brazil, received the following cable despatch from his trovernment and telegraphed a copy to Consul-General Xavier in this city:

"Santos in good condition. Plague has visibly diminished since middle of November. Only two new cases have been reported this month." SMITH FINDS A CHAMPION.

Principal of Sea Cliff Schools Upheld by

Commissioner Cooley. SEA CLIFF, L. I., Dec. 11.—Principal Charles. Smith of the public schools in this village,

who has been requested to resign by the village Board of Education, has found a champion in Dr. James S. Cooley, School Commissioner of Nassau county. As a basis for their action, the Nassau county. As a basis for their action, the members of the board voting for Principal Smith's resignation declared that his work was not up to the standard. This radical out a protest from five of the teachers, who accused certain members of the Board of Flucation of endeavoring to lower the sandard of the schools and to toment strife. In Cooley says he has found the schools in this vilage in excellent condition, and that Principal Smith's management has been in the main, wise and satisfactory. Principal Smith has declared to accept the board's invitation to resign.

886,000 for the Tuskegee Institute. The good results accomplished through the

Madison Square Garden concert hall meeting on Dec. 4, in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ada, are still apparent. Yesterday a check for \$25,000 toward the endowment fund came from a woman in Onlo. This is the conditional subscription made through Grover Cleveland, the donor having removed the conditional the donor having removed the condition the endowment fund of the Tuskegee Institute since the Madison Square Garden concert hall moeting about \$86,000.

Presents for the Park Menagerie.

A fine occlot and a spider monkey were added to the Central Park Monagerie yesterday. The ocelot is a beautifully marked South American cat and is fully grown. It was put in a cage in the monkey house. Thomas H. Thomas of Ninth avenue and Fifty-ninth street gives it to the menageric and dilbert Johnson of Suffern, N. Y., gives the monkey.

The Mass Book Is the Name of the the st prayer book published. Five cents in stamps ser to 120 W. Soth street will get it. - Ada, In 20 Days *1900.* 

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Before Justice Gaynor.

Argument was had before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday on two applications for peremptory writs of mandataus to compel the auditor of the Board of Education of New York city to certify and audit the pay rolls of the teachers in the public schools in the Borough of Brooklyn and the Comptroller to pay the salaries. One of the actions was begun by the teachers of Public school No. 0 and the other by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association, Edward M. Shepard and Ira L. Bamberger appeared for the teachers, while Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr opposed them.

Counsel for the teachers said the only question was as to the interpretation of the law, especially the Ahearn law, which increases saintles by providing that no teacher shall receive less than \$600 a year. A section of this law requires that the Board of Estimate and carry into effect the provisions of the act. The sonds were issued and the Borough of Brooklyn obtained an allowance of \$303,214. On July lyn obtained an allowance of \$303,234, On July 5 the Borough School Board of Brooklyn, in accordance with the Abearn law, made a new salary schedule, increasing the salaries from April. Counsel said the total amount necessary to pay the salaries of the teachers in Brooklyn from September until January was \$1,727,82.37. He contended that to meet this demand, there was, including the proceeds of the revenue bonds, \$1,751,858.71.

"On Jan. 29, 1865." Mr. Bamberger said, "the State Superimendent of Public Instruction apportioned to the city of New York the sum of \$1,219,040,13 of the State School Fund, of which sum \$1,190,980,50 can legally be used only for the payment of teachers salaries. The officers have not used the \$1,190,980,500 in the payment of teachers salaries, but propose to apply it to uses other than that for which it was transmitted by the State to the city."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Carr contended that the Borough Board of Education had not complied with the Ahearn law in the schedules of July 5. It had raised the salaries of teachers who were not entitled to more pay.

Mr. Sherard said such a contention was preposterous. It was never the intention of the Legislature, he said, to pick out certain classes of teachers and fix their salaries without reference to the intermediate grades.

Justice Gayner was realy to decide the question at once, but counsel asked him to defer decision. They hoped he would write a full opinion on the matter, as they wanted to carry the matter as soon as possible to the Appellate Division. He promised to render a decision during the week. 5 the Borough School Board of Brooklyn, in ac-

cision during the week.

NO MORE CONCISE AGGREGATION of Real Estate News is to be found in any medium than that printed in THE SUN each day.—Adr. "Standard of Highest Merit."

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically de-

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands. Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d.

inclusive. Apportionment shall issue revenue bonds to FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS. 33 Union Square-West,

Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York, VICTIM OF "SURE THING" CROOKS.

Dr. J. B. Kinney of the Hotel Normandie Said to Have Lost \$800. John Martin, alias Allen, and George Downing, well-known "sure thing" crooks, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market court resterday, accused of having robbed Dr. J. B. Kin-ney of the Hotel Normandie of \$800. The complainant was not present. Detective-Sergeant Vallely said that one of the prisoners bad snatched a \$100 bill out of Kinney's hand when he offered to bet on the result of the O'Brien-Erne fight in James J. Corbett's asloon a week ago. A \$1 bill was later returned to him in place of the one that had been taken. Kinney was later enticed into a house by the two prisoners, said Vallely, and there lost consciousness. He was standing in Sixth avenue, near Thirty-sixth street, when he came to his senses again and seven \$100 gold certificates which he had been carrying in an inner pocket were gone. had snatched a \$100 bill out of Kinney's hand

pocket were gone.

Martin and Downing were arrested later on suspicion and Kinney identified them as the men into whose company he had fallen.

Maristrate Mayo remanded the pair till this morning pending further investigation.

Yucatan Hit by a Mud Scow.

A mud seew in tow of the tug Municipal, bound out, swung against the Ward liner Yucatan while she was at anchor in Quarantine yesterday morning and stove in the Yucatan's stern, bending it to starboard.

